Constitutional Enforcing Guarantees.

OF REBEL LEADERS.

PROTECTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS.

Adoption of Mr. Trumbull's Amendment.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

American Vessels Under Poreign Flags.

> Wassission, Thursday, Feb. 1, 1866. RIGHTS OF CITIZENSHIP.

The Senate adapted an amendment to Mr. Frumbull's Cwil Rights bill, conferring the right of cit-the purpose of adopting some uniform standard of road compling upon all inhabitants of the United States born to which the several companies organized under the in this country without regard to race or color, ex- net of July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864, shall conform. cepting only Indians not taxed and persons owing no The following-named gentlemen are Government Di-The amendment rectors: George Ashman of Massachusetts; Jesse L. eassed by a vote of 51 to 50. It is worthy of note that Williams of Indiana; Charles T. Sherman of Ohio; erdy Johnson voted for it and Mr. Cowan Springer Harbaugh of Pennsylvania; T. J. Carter of After the passage of the amendment Mr. Illinois. The Commissioners are as follows: Col. J. H. tarret Davis rose for another speech open the subject Simpson of Indiana, United States Engineer; Major-

Charret Davis rose for another speech upon the subject of negro inequality, and there was a frantic rush from the floor and gaileries. The Senate will take a vote open this bill to-marrow.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU BILL.

The House continued the discussion of the Freedmen's Bureau bill. Mr. Eithet amounced that he would call for a vote on the bill to-morrow at 3 o'clock. In the course of the debate, Mr. Garfield delivered a bribiant speech on general issues. His definition of the present status of the Rebel fittee was calculated to cheer up many of the missapprehensione pseuding about that nutter. His speech was bristing with fine points, and of great oratorical merit. The Freedmen's Bureau bill will undoubtedly be adopted by a very large majority.

REVENUE LAW OF 1565.

In the House, Mr. Morrill reported an intportant amendment to the Revenue law of 1865, which will be discussed next Thursday

WHISKY TAX. Mr. Stevens indicated his hostility to the proposed reduction of the whishy toy.

REGISTRATION OF VESSELS. The bill denationalizing such ships as sailed

ander a foreign flag during the Rebellion was considered and finally passed. THE DISTRICT SCHERAGE MILL.

The President remarked to a military officer The President fermaned to a minimary officer.

Sometime without emendment, he might feel it his duty to veto it, though he had not fully determined to do so. He expresses his approval of the Trumbull Freedment's Bureau bill.

THE PRESENTS IN LOUISIANA.

M. Compared late in charge of the Freedment's feeled to be directed to feel the following resolution, which was analogical.

Resident, That the Committee on Commence he directed to feel the following resolution, which was analogical.

Resident, That the Committee on Commence he directed to feel the following resolution, which was analogical.

Mr. Conway, late in charge of the Freedmen's Bureau in Louislann, is here to testify before the Comwittee on Reconstruction concerning affairs in Louis iana under the reign of Gov. Wells, and El. Rennedy. He was on the floor of the House to-day in company with Judge Warmoth of New-Orleans.

NORTHERN MEN SOUTH The effect of the conduct of the Southern people toward loyalists is preventing many Northern apitalide from going South to engage in cotten cultito Vicksburg and New-Orleans with them for the purgave a discouraging report of affairs, and declare that the civil authorities do not give sufficient protection to them to justify them in remaining. Many men have siready gone South who are about to return; some have returned already. Those who arrived yesterday have Isbored to aid the South by the introduction of capita; and mer, but the South appears to be proof against any measures calculated to aid it, either morally or mate-

The total number of claims received at the Lin office of the Second Controller, during the month of January last, was 9,673, involving the large amount of

The receipts from Juternal Revenue to-day

ARTILLERY BOARD.

The following order establishing a permanent Artillery Board was to-day issued by Gen. Grant:

Artillery Board was to-day issued by Gen. Grant:

A permanent Artillery Board is hereby organized, to which
questions pertaining to the artillery arm of the servi, e-may be
referred by the S-cretery of War or the General in Chief
for discussion and recommendation. The Board shall also
have the power to make original recommendations to the
General-in-Chief in reference to the interests and efficiency of
the artillery arm. The President shall have the power to call
meetings at such times and places as abail have the power to call
meetings at such times and places as abail has expressed by the
General-in-Chief, in addition to those nailed by the S-ceretary
of War or General-in-Chief. A complete record of all prorecedings of the Board will be kept by the S-ceretary, who, on
being relieved, shall turn it over to his successor or to the
adjutant General of the army. The following is the detail for
the Board: Brevet Brig. Gen. H. J. Hunt, Lieutenant-Colonel
d Artillery; Brevet Col. A.P. How, Maior at Artillery,
Capt. John Gibson, 4th Artillery; Brevet Lipot. Col. S. N.
Henjamic Ceptain 2d Artillery, Secretary.

TREASURY DISBURSEMENTS.

For the month of January last the receipts reimbursements and transfers of the Treasury Department. demptions and transfers, to \$198.971.634

DEPOSITS FOR TEMPORARY LOANS.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day issued instructions to the Assistant-Treasurers at New York Philadelphia and Roston, and the designated deposit. aries at Baltimore and Cincinnati, to discontinue, on and after to-day, receiving deposits for temporary loans at 6 per cent interest. These officers have also been instructed to receive such deposits in lawful money, on and after to-day, at 5 per cent interest, payable, on 10 days' notice, after 30 days from the date of deposit. PERSONAL.

Major-Gen. O. O. Howard has gone on his lecturing tour through the New-England States. He is to receive \$100 for each lecture delivered, and the Mr. Howard then entered intered into a legal argument in opposition to the Attorney-General's riews. He held that Davis might be tried in Pennsylvania or Obico or in any other State into which the war was carried under the orders of the President of the late Confederacy. He looked upon it as wholly out of the question to try to convict Davis in any of the lately Rebel States, because no jury could be found there to convict him.

At the conclusion of his remarks, Mr. Howard said if there was no objection, he would like to have a vote upon his resolution.

Messrs, JOHNSON and SAULSBURY announced their intention to debate the resolution, and it went over, owing to the expiration of the morning hour.

PROTECTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS.

Mr. TRUMBUL (III.) called for the regular order, which was the bill for the protection of civil rights.

The pending question was upon the amendment of Mr. Trumbull, declaring all persons born in the United mulated for the erection of the Congregationalist Church in this city. During the absence of the General, which it is supposed will not extend beyond a fortnight, Brig. Gen. Charles Howard will have charge of the

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

The Third Auditor to-day decided that in the case of the steamer R. B. Hamilton, seized by the United States authorities in 1864 167 the transportation of troops from St. Louis to Mobile and which was blown up by torpedoes placed in the coal-bin by Rebel emissaries, the owners are entitled to the full value of the vessel destroyed. As establishing a precedent, this fact is of considerable importance, as a large num-

CUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

Vol. XXV .... No. 7,745.

XXXIXTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

POWER OF CONGRESS TO ENFORCE CONSTITU-

On motion of Mr. BROWN (Mo.) it was
Resided. That the Joint Committee on Reconstructic
directed to inquire into the expediency of amending the
stitution of the United States so as to declars with greate
tainty the power of Congress to enforce and determine is
propriate legislation all the guaranties contained in that in

BASIS OF REPRESENTATIO

early day. TRIAL OF REBEL LEADERS.

Mr. Freshners (Me.) said he would on Monday next call up the Constitutional amendment which was passed by the House yesterday, and would endeavor to keep it before the Senate until passed. There were a number

SPEECH OF MR. HOWARD.

butcheries. He was the war. His will directed in everywhere. Mr. Howard then entered intered into a legal argu

SENATE-WASHINGTON, Feb. 1, 1866

PHEDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1808.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1866.

ber of United States vessels were similarly destroyed during the war.

To the Associated Free.

The pardon brokerage case has been brought to aclose. Gen. Baker, so welkhown as the chief detective of the War Penartment, was indicated for of logistation was revolutionary, being to the word of having unlawfully restrained the personal likety of Mrs. Lucy L. Cobb, the witness of the processing a personal continued this restraint of her processing a personal between the same of \$200, which same was paid to her through Gen. Baker and the control and hour and words of land possess. The jury, after an absence from the country of an hour and two yellows and the hour of absence from the country and hour and two yellows the multiple of all the recess of the cannot of six presented with a verdict of guilty of false imprisonment, and not guilty of extorion.

UNION PACIFIC RALROAD.

In pursuance of a call issued in December last by the Secretary of the Interior, a new Board, consisting of the Government, Commissioners, Director, and Engineers of the Union Pacific Railroad, converded in this city in the Interior Department at 12 to-day for the universe of adopting some another, or the universe of adopting some uniforms that the control and standard of road in the respective proposed amended and the presentation in all our history.

Mr. Hanks (Ma.) space of the amendment as a close, or the standard of the barriers and consider the the content of a large part of her processing a personal late of the process of the cannot an an according to the process of the cannot an according to the process of the cannot an according to the process of a call issued in December last by the Secretary of the Interior, a new Board, consisting of the Government, Commissioners, Director and the colored and the control and some process of adopting some uniforms tandard of road in the control and some an according to the process of adopting some uniforms tandard of road in the control and some an according to the control and some according to the co

in this city in the Interior Department at 12 te-day for

Tiddans not suggested to the rejected.

The amendment, as amended, declaring all persons born in the United States, not subject to foreign powers, except Indians not taxed, to be efficient of the United States, without any distinction on account of color, was then adopted by the following vote:

YEAS—Mesers, Anthony, Chandler, Clerk, Cragin, Doclittle, Fessenden, Foot, Footer, Grines, Harris, Henderson, Haward, Johnson, Kirkwood, Lane (Ind.), Lane (Kanisas), Morgan, Morril, Norton, New, Poland, Pemerov, Hamby, Spegge, Stewart, Samner, Tramball, Wade, Willey, Williams and

SPEECH OF MR. DAVIS -- ADSOURNMENT.

Mr. DAVIS took the floor against the bill, and ad dressed the Senate at length. Pending the discussion the Senate adjourned.
[Note, -The last speech in Wednesday's Senate report should have been attributed to Mr. R. Johnson not to Mr. Brown, as erroneously telegraphed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

NEW-YORK QUARANTINE.

Mr. DARLING presented the resolutions of the

Mr. Darling presented the resolutions of the Legislature of New-York relative to quarantine at the port of New-York also to erect buildings for temporary quarantine purposes at the same port.

PAY OF NAVAL OFFICIES.

Mr. RAYMOND presented the memorial of the officers of the navy for an increase of pay.

PERSONAL.

Mr. CONKLING (N. Y.) caused to be read the article from The Albany Argus reflecting upon his course with reference to the Constitutional Amendment. He said he had nothing to do with the spirit which suggested the article; but with the facts he had something to do. The truth was that no State nerestofore from had acgress enough, should all of them be distribubled, to make any difference in the representation of New-York. The case in the representation of New-York. By the census just taken the are 250, 256 aliens or non-main, "alies foreigners in New-York, all of whom enter now inforth the representative population of New-York, so, and the House adopted the amendment basing representation on male officers of 27 years of age and upward, the State of New-York would have less certainly three Representatives in one respect and a large fraction toward a fourth.

Mr. Monnitt, from the Committee of Way and Means, reported a hill amended by the support of the Government. It was ordered to be printed and made the special order for Thursday next.

TAX ON WHEET.

Mr. STEVENS referred to the fact that the Treasury on mission recommend a reduction of the tax on thisky to use dollar a gallow, and asked whether this ecommendation met the approbation of the Committee e not. If so it would cut off a good many milions of oliars of revenue.

Mr. Monuta, replied that the Committee of Ways and Means had not yet taken up the report of the Committee of the Committe

The ASURY COMMISSION REPORT.

Mr. WENTWORIN would advise the members of House to read for themselves the report of the Treas Commission, of which an extra number had been dered to be printed. He made this suggestion for some member might rise, and—as is often done—by a resolution, and then call upon its friends to sustain demand for the previous question.

demand for the previous question.
NAVIGATION OF THE MISSISSIPM. Mr. DONNELLY introduced a bill to provide for the im-

RAILROADS AND AGRICULTURE.

te Mr. Howard (Mich.) called up the resolution offered by him some time since, recommending the trial of Jefferson Davis and Clement C. Clay, by Military Commission, for complicity in the assussination of Mr. Lincain and violation of the laws and usages of wat.

Mr. Howard offered an amendment to include with Davis and Clay such others as acted in concert with them. Mr. Howard said that on the flist day of December he submitted a resolution of inquiry respecting the charges upon which Davis was confined, and that in response to this the President sent a brief message accompanied by two communications—one from the Secretary of War and the other from the Attorney-General. RAILROADS AND AGRICULTURE.

Mr. Tracwindre reported back from the Committee on Agriculture a resolution hereiofore referred, to inquiring into the expediency of graduating the fares and rates charged by railroad companies for the transportation of passengers and freight, in order that the revenue to be derived therefrom shall be given to the protection of agricultural interests from high and oppressive taxation.

Mr. Harding (III.) spoke of the necessity of legislation, saying that the railroads in the West are doing what the Constitution prohibits. We cannot levy export duties, but the railroads do this, in effect annihilating that prohibition.

into duties, but the rationals do this, in effect another lating that prohibition.

Mr. Washburn (14) said the improvement of the Mississippi and Ohlo Rivers would affard relief to the producers of the West, but the rational companies were bridging the river at almost every point and obstructing the navigation of the river.

The resolution was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

REGISTRATION OF VESSELS.

Ways and Means.

REGISTRATION OF VESSELS.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill reported from the Committee on Commerce yesterday, providing that no ship or vessel which has been recorded or registered as an American vessel, pursuant to law, and which was licensed or otherwise authorized to sail under a foreign flag and had the protection of any foreign. Government during the existence of the Rebellion, shall be deemed or registered as an American vessel, or entitled to the rights and privileges of an American vessel, except under an act of Congress authorizing such register.

REMARKS OF MR. GARFILLD.

Mr. GARFILLO (MD) declared he was opposed to all

Mr. GARFIELD (blo) declared he was opposed to all monopolies of ship-builders or others, and he looked upon this bill as a measure to sustain them. Its effect would be to cripple our commerce in the States and on the

Secretary of War and the other from the Attorney-General.

SPEECH OF MR. HOWARD.

Mr. Howard, having read extracts from these two documents, proceeded to controvert the position of the Attorney-General that Davis mant be tried for treason in some one of the States where the treason was committed. "If there be any expectation," said Mr. Howard, "which has been more prevalent than another among the loyal people of the United States, it is this: That it is due to our dignity as a nation and to the obligations we owe to the Constitution of the antion, that there should be an arraignment and punishment according to the forms of law, of some, at least, of the ringleaders of the Rebellion, I think I do not overstate the truth when I say that this expectation is not at this time diminished in any degree, but that unless some earnest, bone-fide endeavors shall be made to execute the law upon some, at least, of the traitors who have done such wrong to the Government of the United States, a feeling of despondency, not to say disgust, will be very strong and pervading throughout the United States. Davis was the President of the Rebel Government, and, as such, Commander-in-Chief of its armies and may. His commanders, in carrying on the war, were irresistible. His will was the origin of every movement in conducting the operations of the Rebel mines. It pervaded and directed every hostile act. He was the monster of the Rebellion, and gare it animation and activity throughout its whole extent from the Atlantic to the Rio Grande. His commands, directly or remotely, put in every case effectually and responsively, caused every advance of the Rebellion, and gare it animation and activity throughout its whole extent from the Atlantic to the Rio Grande. His commands, directly or remotely, put in every death among the Union forces. His orders alone gave energy to every blow en every field and along a whole line of 1,500 miles—from the East to the West, from the Gulf of Mexico to the Canadian frontier. It was his command that shed the be to cripple our commerce in the States and on the high sens.

REMARKS OF MR. SPALDING.

Mr. SPALDING (Chio) did not regard the bill as proposing legislation for the whole country but as a gratuity to the ship-building interest. It was designed to punish a portion of our citizens for having sought protection for their vessels during the continuance of the Rebellion. The Secretary of the Treasury had informed the House that \$80,000 tims had been transferred to foreign flags, leaving 110,000 tims in the hands of our citizens. We were now in want of vessels to do our carrying trade on the ocean. He desired an amendment to the bill, providing that all vessels owned wholly by citizens and residents of the United States shall be entitled to American registers, under such restrictions and limitations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall see fit to impose.

Mr. BLAIRE (Mc.) said that the owners of nearly seed ood tune of shipping during the Rebellion took refuge under foreign flags, thus descriing the flag of their own country. They shared all the prefits by ignominiously running away from home, not being subjected to the war risks and other expenses paid by loyal men, and now, after two-thirds of our ship-owners had stood by the flag throughout the contest, those gentlemen come back with their pockets filled with British profits negliged and the protection of the British flag. The idea of the gentleman from Ohio was something like this, namely: They have put themselves in the attitude of Southern Rebels, with rights of belligerents outside of the Union, and the rights of citizens in the Union. It would be a disgrace to Congress to turn their backs on the loyal ship-owners. REMARKS OF MR. BLAINE.

on the loyal ship-owners.

Mr. Pike (Me.) said in response to those who opposed the bill, that for the last 10 years more than 75 per cent of the importations of the country was in British bottoms. He stated this to show that the West would not suffer, whether the vessuls were brought back or not.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

that this bill was but the entrying out of the policy of the Government from its earliest foundation, and that the Committee on Commerce had carefully considered the subject in view of the letter of the Secretary. Rebels, Secossionists and Copperheads, too, should not enjoy full privileges, if they desert the country in time of war.

of war.

Mr. Gabrield remarked that the gentleman from Missachusetts (Mr. Barka) had said that this was a proposition to operate upon men who had deserted their flag. It was not, however, a law against men, but against tunnage. He would vote with the gentleman to discriminate against Rebels. It was the gentleman himself, who was disposed to change the pottey of the Government. The Secretary of the Treasury was every day allowing these vessels to be registered, and the bill now pending was to exclude him from so doing. The bill was then passed by a vote of 90 Yeas to 52 Nays.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU. The Heure resumed the consideration of the Senate bill to enlarge the powers of the Freedmen's Bureau. THE CONTESTED SEAT—CASE OF DODGE VS. BROOKS. bill to colorge the powers of the Freedman's Bureau. THE CONTESTED SEAT—CASE OF DODGE VS. BROOKS. Mr. DONNELLY was entitled to the floor, but yielded it to Mr. Raymond, who moved a reconsideration of the tote, by which yearday, on motion of Mr. Brooks, certain papers in the possession of the clerk in relation to the contested case of Dodge versus Brooks, from the Eighth Congressional District of New York, were releared to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. Blooks expressed binnelf as aggrieved, and desired to learn the reason for the motion of his colleague. Mr. Blooks expressed binnelf as aggrieved, and desired to learn the reason for the motion of his colleague ile over for a few days.

Mr. Davis said that the Committee on Elections were about considering that case, and this delay would derange their balmess. Whatever might be the merits of the motion to reconsider, whether right or wrong, the House ought to give the sitting member and the contestant and portunity to be heard.

Mr. RAYMOND said his only object was to obtain for the contestant an opportunity to be heard to day or to motion.

Mr. FLOOT case prefer that he memory at 3 o'clock.

THE PEREDMEN'S BUREAU.

Mr. Elior gave notice that to-morrow, at 3 o'clock, as would move the previous question on the Freedmen's

SPEECH OF MR. DONNELLY.

SCHECH OF MR. DONNELLY.

Mr. Donnelly (Minn) offered an amusalment to the still, giving the Bureau power to open achools in every district and furflish education to all persons who may apply therefor. He argued that the Bureau must afford the freedman education, so that he could protect himgelf when the Bureau was withdrawn. We mast legislate in an entry sed in the stream was withdrawn. We mast legislate in an entry sed in the stream was withdrawn. We mast legislate in an entry sed in the stream was withdrawn. We mast legislate in an entry sed in the stream of the South, whether she detanded them or not. The discase of the South was radical. The cure must be radical. We must logislate against the cause of the Robellion so as to prevent future robellions. After speaking generals on the scheet, Mr. IBonelle concluded by giving abstracts of the black codes of the South, showing that the freedmen would be speedily recostavel if the Government did not interfere. The right of suffrage is necessary to the earn for given thin liberty, if ten more necessary. As we have given him liber must give him all things essential to liberty. which you can be dollar a gallon, and asked whether this recommendation met the approbation of the Committee or not. If so it would ent off a good many millions of dollars of revenue.

Mr. Monurit. replied that the Committee of Ways and Means had not yet taken up the report of the Commission. The duty on whishly having been established by law, if the Committee should come to the conclusion recommended it would be with very great relactance.

The ASCRY COMMISSION DESCRIPTION OF THE ASCRY COMMISSION.

SPEACH OF ME. GARPHED.

Mr. GARPHED Cho), after expressing his ledier that
the pending hill was necessary to the condition of the
freedmen, said he was not able to agree with the President as to the status of the States lately in rebellion,
but he did not admit in any large or comprehensive the name of a State. What is the meaning of the phrase, "In the Union? Territorially considered, the phrase, "In the Union? Territorially considered, that and all the territories of the West are in the Union in the sense of eminent domain, and are under its control. The Rebellion was commenced by individuals, and carried on by the combined action of State Governments, who threw their power into the scale to break up the clovernment. If a State can levy war and commit treeson, it was done not only by the people, but by the States as States. He repeated what he had heretolone said, that they had forfeited their rights, but had not relieved themselves of their obligations. They struck away their rights. It was proper after the close of the war that proper governments should be set up until Congress met, and now was the time to make a declaration of policy and principle applicable to them. The whole subject was in the hunds of Congress, which could do with it as they pleased. It was not a question of more power, but of necessaty and wisdom. He proposed to take counsel from the spirit of our institutions, and to do all that was necessary to secure the Union in the future forever and ever. By the act of Emancipation 4,000,000 of persons have been added to the population of the country, and it was just that they should be protected in life, liberty and property. If our Constitution does not give us all the definitions on the subject we must put them in that instrument so that no citizen shall be deprived of life, liberty, and property without due process of law, and that the citizens of each State shall be catified to all the privileges and immunities of citizens of the several States and we must recognize the fact that American citizenship is a shield to protect every man who carries it wherever he goes. As to the lately rebellions States we should listen to what they have to say on the basis that, private facis, the evidence is against them. The burden of proof should rest on them. He would not vote to bring them he

Brokers' Sales. The following is the bill to be proposed in longress to regulate the tax on brokers' sales:

Congress to regulate the tax on brokers' sales:

Be it macted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in them of the duties heretofore imposed by law upon the sales made by Brokers, and Bankers doing business as Brokers, whether made for the benefit of others or on their own account, an Excise Tax in accordance with the following rates; that is to say:

On all sales and contracts for sales, of Stocks and Bonds, at the rate of one cent for every hundred dollars of the par value thereof.

On all sales and contracts for the sale of Foreign Exchange, Uncurrent Money, Promissory Notes, or other securities not before mentioned, at the rate of one cent for every hundred dollars of the amount of such sales or contracts.

On all saies and contracts for the sale of Gold and Silver Bullion and Coin, at the rate of one cent for every hundred dollars of the amount of such sales or contracts, Provided, that on all sales and contracts for sale nogotiated and made by any person, firm, or company not licensed as a broker or banker, of any Gold or Silver Bullion. Coin. Foreign Exchange, Uncurrent Money, Promissory Notes, Stocks, Bonds, or other securities not bosa fet at the time his or their own property, and actually on hand, in addition to all penalties provided in such cases, there shall be paid an Excise Tax at the rate of five cents for every hundred dollars of the amount of such sales or courtacts.

SEC, 2. And be it further exacted, That on every sale and contract of sale mentioned in the foregoing Section, there shall be made and delivered by the seller to the bayer, a bill or memorandum of auch sale or contract, on which there shall be affixed and canceled by the seller, a lawful stamp or stamps in value equal to the amount of tax on such sale, to be determined by the rates of duty before mentioned. Provided, that in computing the amount of the stamp duty or tax in any case herein provided for, any sum less than \$100. Sec. 3. And be it further exacted, That every bill or memorandum of sale, or contract of sale, before mentioned, shall show the date thereof, the nawes of the parties thereto, the amount of the sale or contract, and the matter or thing to which it refers. And any persons liable to pay any tax as herein provided or any one who acts in the matter as agent or broker for such person or persons, who shall make any such sale or contract, deriver any Stocks, Bonds, Bullion, Coin, Uncurrent Money, Foreign Exchange, Promissory, Notes, or securities, and shall not deliver a bill or memorance of any sale or contract, deriver any Stocks, Bonds. for such person or persons, who shall make any auch sale or contract, deriver any Stocks, Bonds, Bullon, Coln, Uncurrent Money, Foreign Exchange, Promissory Notes, or securities, and shall not deliver a bill or memorandum thereof, as herein required, or who shall defiver such bill or memorandum without having the proper stamps affixed thereto, shall torfeit and pay to the United States a penalty of five hundred dollars for each and every offense where the Tax so evaded, or retempted to be evaded, does not exceed one hundred dollars; and a penalty of one thousand dollars when such Tax shall exceed one hundred dollars, and a penalty of one thousand dollars when such Tax shall exceed one hundred dollars, which may be recovered with costs of suit in any Court of the United States of competent jurisdiction in the District, at any time within one year after the liability to such forfeiture recovered shall be awarded by the Court to the person or persons who, in the judgment of the Court, shall have been incurred; and one-half of the forfeiture recovered shall be awarded by the Court to the person or persons who, in the judgment of the Court, shall have been incurred; and one-half of the forfeiture which recovery is had.

SEC, 4. And be it jurther enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe the form and style of the several kinds of stamps necessary to carry into effect the foregoing provisions of this ant, and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall provide the same for sale in the manner he may deem proper. And any person who shall make or knowingly sell or use, or "attempt to use, in payment of the tax herein imposed, any false, fraudulent, or counterfeit stamp in limitation of, or purporting to be a lawful stamp of the kinds herein provided for or who shall knowingly cause, or aid, or procure the same to be done, or who shall make, or cause to be made, any false or counterfeit stamp or die, or any part thetered, whereby an impression can be made on veilum, parchament.

done, or who shall make, or cause to be made, any false or counterfeit stamp or die, or any part thereof, whereby an impression can be made on veilum, parchament, paper, or other meterial, in mintation of, and intended to be sold or used as lawful stamps atoresaid, or who shall make or tase any fraudulent device whatever whereby the stamp duty herein provided for, or any part thereof, shall be avaded, shall be guilty of a folony, and on conviction shall be imprisoned not less than two nor more then five years.

and on conviction shall be imprisented not less than two nor more than five years. SEC. 5. And be it further suacted. That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act, 6. And be it jurther enacted, That this act shall fleet on the day of A. D. 1866.

DISASTERS MARINE

Wreck of the United States Steamer Narcissus.

THIRTY LIVES LOST.

The U. S. steamer Newbern, Holley, Pensacola Jan. 21, via Key West Jan. 27, with ordnance, arrived at this port yesterday. Experienced very heavy weather the whole trip, having left here six

Gen. Scott left Key West Jan. 18 for New-Orleans, in the U. S. steamer Massachusetts.

New-York, was lost during a storm on Egmont Key entrance to Tampa Bay, Fla.) with all on board, about thirty souls. The U.S. tug Althea left Pensacola in company with the Narcissus, and arrived safely at Key West. One body was washed ashore from the Narelssus, but could not be recognized. The following are the officers of the Newborn:

Acting Master, commanding, Robt, Y. Holiey; Acting Master and Coast Pilot, J. H. Richardson; Acting Acting First Assistant Engineer (in charge), Thomas Dobbs; Acting Second Assistant Engineers, Benjamin James, S. H. Magee; Acting Third Assistant Engi-neers, R. E. Murray, Chas. J. Price; Captain's Cierk, J. E. Sawyer; Paymaster's Cierk, Sidney Hanlen.

Wreck of the British Brig S. C. Tupper. Bosrox, Thursday, Feb. 1, 1866.
The British brig S. C. Tupper, from Miragoane for New-York, was wrecked Jan. 12, on the
"Hog Sty." The crew was saved.

Loss of the Schooner Okolonn in the Mar- King and Queen of Portugal won goldet bor of Faval.

The Steamer Kensington. FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Feb. 1, 1866, The steamer Kensington, from New-York, which came in disabled, sailed for New-York to-day.

The State Senate on the President's Reconatruction Policy.

RICHMAND, Va., Thursday, Feb. 1, 1856.
The Senate unanimously adopted a joint resolution to-day declaring that the people of Virginia cordially approve of the reconstruction policy of President Johnson, and pledge cooperation in the wise and just action he has commenced. The second resolution denounced as criminal and cruel the efforts of these representing our views to be different from those we here assert.

The Georgia Senatorohip. MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Wednesday, Jan, 31, 1866. Herschel V. Johnson accepts the position of

North Carolina Legislature-The RALEIGH, N. C., Thursday, Feb. 1, 1866.

The House of Commons continued to-day the consideration of the bill relating to freedmen. Speeches were made for and against allowing them to testify. No vote was taken.

The Fenian Scare-Ample Preparations Made to Resist Invadere.

OTTAWA, C. W., Thursday, Feb. 1, 1800, It is understood that ample precautionary measures against the Fenian raids are being taken, by providing for a speedy concentration of volunteers and imperial troops.

Auction Sale.

EUROPE.

et Uribune. General Prim Still in Spain.

> Insurrectionary Outbreak in Tarragona.

Report of Risings in Various Par

The Cattle Disease Still Increasi

OUR EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENCE

The steamship Africa, Capt. Hockley, left Liverpool at 11 o'clock on the morning of the 20th Queenstown the evening of the 21st, and arrived at Halifax at 12j p. m., Feb. 1. She has is pastengers for Halifax and 47 for Boston. Purser Wilson reports Africa passed 20th, 1 p. m., ship Dandonald, bound in; 27th, lat. 46, long. 39, assisted thip Thornton of New York, with Iron bolts and barometer; had lost and one man overboard.

The steamship City of Cork also left Liverpool on the 20th, for New-York. The steamship Saxonia, from New-York, reached

outhampton early on the 19th. The steamship City of Washington, from New-York, and the Peruvian, from Portland, arrived at Liverpoo

on the night of the 18th. The steamship Australasian, from New-York, arrived off Queenstown at 11 o'clock on the morning of the 20

THE STATE OF EUROPE.

The Revolution in Spain-Ite Causes and Progress-The Divisions of the Liberni Party-The Hon. O'Donnell's Accempts to Arrest the Conspiracy Precipitated the Revolution-The Rising and the Movements-Prespects of Prim's Succens-Austrian Severity Toward Venc. tis and Hungary-The Italian Minis-

try and Mazziai. During the last two years I have repeatedly nentioned in my correspondence that a royal rich was preparing in Spain, that a vast conspiracy was or anized all over the country, and that an might happen at any moment. The people have for a long time fearned to Queen, who in girlhood was called the innocent Oneen Isabel, but, sacrificed by her mother, King Loris ippe and that unscrupulous Minister, Guizot, to an impe ent and ridiculous husband, had introduced the manner of the past century in their worst features to the Count subserviency to a conning man, Senor Patrochalo, and to her bigoted confessor, the Bishop Claret, and lost faith in the regular action of Parliament ever since the change in the electoral franchise, and the illegal fuffa ence of Government upon the electors. The important Progressist party abstained, therefore, from the ballotbox, at the last two general elections, which sufficiently proves that their minds were bent upon more violent measures for changing the policy of the resim. Still, several causes repeatedly baffled the schemes of the revolutionists. O'Don. clk wiser than Navers. got into power, and tried to conciliate the Proposition Señor Patrocinio and Bishop Claretwere removed from immediate contact with the Queen, and the expedition to Peru and Chili was to give a different turn to public

On the other side, old Espartero and Olozaga. ditional leaders of the Liberals, would not conance any armed rising, and though the purry was quite unanimous in the belief that the present state of affairs cannot last, there was a The U. S. steamer Narcissus, from Pensacola for about the more important question regonstruct Spain, when the Progressist party the triumph. Some thought it might suffice to Progressist Cabinet into power; others believed that long as the Queen was not benished from Spale duplicity would in the long run always be a neutralize the action of any Liberal Ministers, and the fore wanted to force her to abdicate and to produce sainster and Const Pilot, J. H. Richardson; Acting signs and Executive Officer, Chas. Trathen; Acting signs, F. G. R. Lennon, O. M. Nash; Mate, Chus. Thorn; Acting Passed Assistant Surgeon, S. P. yer; Acting Assistant Surgeon, S. P. her son, the Prince of Asturias, King of Spain or Jerus. to unite the crowns of Spain and Portugal under Do Luiz, the youthful King of Portugal. Some others finally, had lost all feith in monarchy, and or only age tated for the Republic. Such being the case, all units of action was out of question, and O'Donnell was able to govern the country in his own way. Two events visit the hospitals at Paris and Napier, and the

opinions all over Europe by their amiable con duct toward everybody, and their most happy family life, which never fails to make a deep impression Michellerows, Conn., Thursday, Feb. 1, 1866.

The schooner Okolona of New-York misstayed and went ashore about Dec. 20, on the south side of the Harbor of Fayal, with a pilot on board, and became a total loss. About nine-tentha of the vessel are owned in this city, and she is half insured.

duct toward everybody, and their most happy family life, which never fails to make a deep impression upon the people. On their return from Italy and specially allowed the Portuguese Majestics had, of course, its even and well aware that their most happy family life, which never fails to make a deep impression upon the people. On their return from Italy and France, the Portuguese Majestics had, of course, its even and well aware that their most happy family life, which never fails to make a deep impression upon the people. On their return from Italy and Spain, and well aware that their most happy family life, which never fails to make a deep impression upon the people. On their return from Italy and Spain, and well aware that their most happy family life, which never fails to make a deep impression upon the people. On their return from Italy and Spain, and well aware that their most happy family life, which never fails to make a deep impression upon the people. come by Spain, and well aware that their stay at Madrid might become an opportunity for serious demonstrations, they left the capital of Queen Isabella privately two hours after their arrival. The people at the railway station, however, recognized them, and observed enthusiastically "the Libera them, and cheered enthusiastically "the Libera King and Queen." The papers of Medric grow every day bolder, and the belief that a rising was mminent became so strong in Europe that Tar Lorda Times and several French papers sent correspondents to Madrid at the New-Year. O'Donnell himself was quite aware of the danger. In order to show his Liberal tendencies, he had prevailed upon the Queen to acknowledge the new Kingdom of Italy, and thus es

tranged the Ultramontane bigoted priest party. Then he tried to arrest the Progressist conspiracy. He knew the Generals belonging to the Revolutionary party, Prim Pierrad, Carlo, La Torre, and several others, and wanted to remove them, some from the capital, some from Spain. It coxed out that at the Cabinet council or New Year's Day, it was resolved to give Prim a command in the Canary Islands, and to send some other suspicious genera's from the capital te the Basque provinces, thus to put them cut

the way. Under such circumstances, Prim loss his patience, and gave unexpectedly the eight for a rising at a moment when the preparations of the Progressist party were not yet completed. On the 3d inst, the cavalry regiments, Baylen and

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Feb. 1, 1868.
There was sold at auction here, this morning, 225 bags of Rio coffee at 24,026c., currency; 331 bbls. of refined sugars at 12,017c. \$\psi\$ in; 129 bbls. of refined sirups at 82033c. \$\psi\$ gal.; 21 hbds. of Cuba sugars at 11; \$\psi\$ 21c.; 7 hbds. of Forto Rico molasses at 50 \$\psi\$ 50c. \$\psi\$ gal., 90 tos. of Trinidad at 49c., and 10 hbds. of Matanzas at 38c. The two latter were for oash.

Calatrava, in garrison at Aranjues and Ocans, in New Castile, rose against their Colonel, and, under the command of Major Eastos, marched toward the modulation of Cuenca, after having destroyed the bridge over the Tajo. The same day 300 men of the regiment Almanes. at Avila, in Old Castile, rose likewise, and marched toward the Portuguese frontier, but none of the superior officers joined the movement. O'Donnell, informed by telegraph of the fact, at once gave orders to arrest Prim at Madrid, Carlos La Torre at Radajos, Gen. Pierrad and Col. Gaminde at Valladolid. Prim, however, was of course not to be found. He had set out from Madrid on the 2d to go on a shearing excursion to Cuenta. Gaminde succeeded in extapirate from the hands of his captors. The Minister of War. See Fifth Page.